The Involuntary Mental Hold Process

Overview

- This is a state-wide issue
- Process needs to be more streamlined and efficient
- Impact on our community

David



- 24 year old BSU student
- Going through finals, has had increased stress and hasn't been sleeping
- Has been hearing God's voice telling him not to eat or drink
- Lives with parents who called Mobile Crisis to come evaluate him

Criteria For a Mental Hold

Idaho Statute 66-326, 66-329

- Grave Disability
- Danger to Self
- Danger to Others
- Exclusions:
 - Cannot be due to substances
 - Cannot be due to organic/medical condition
 - Cannot have a guardian
 - Cannot be voluntary

Hold Process

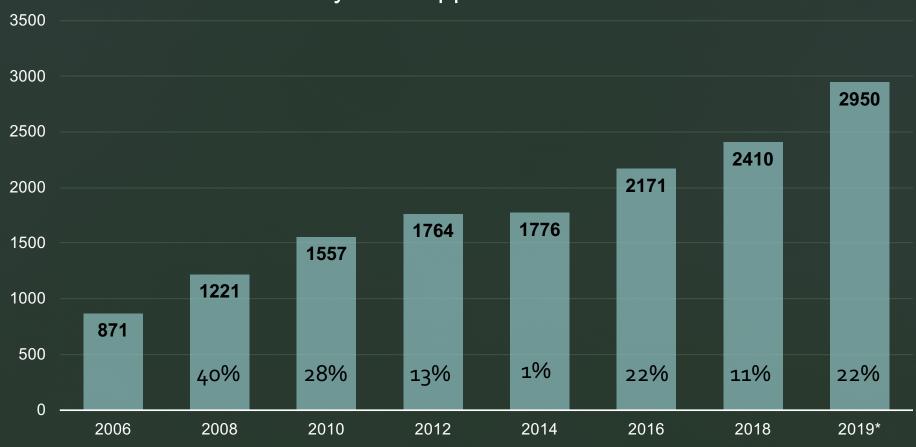
- Initiated by:
 - Law Enforcement
 - A medical doctor, psychiatrist, PA or NP at a hospital
 - A community member
- A judge reviews the application within 24 hours of the initiation of a hold and signs the Order for Temporary Custody.
- The 1st Designated Examination is conducted within 24 hours of the signing of the Order for Temporary Custody.
- If the hold is kept in place by the first Designated Examiner, a judge reviews the certificate and issues an Order of Involuntary Detention.
 - This sets a court date and appoints a second Designated Examiner

Process Continued

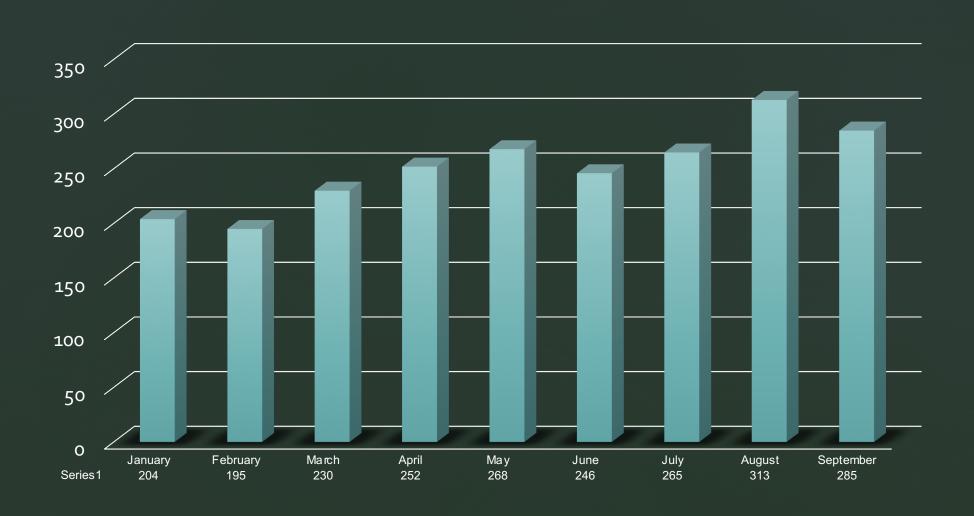
- The 2nd Designated Examination is conducted within 72 hours of the filing of the Order for Involuntary Detention.
- Within 24 hours of the court hearing, the 1st Designated Examiner again evaluates the client and explains the court process.
- Both Designated Examiners attend court and testify to commitment criteria.
- The judge makes a ruling regarding commitment.
- Client is committed to the Department of Health and Welfare for up to a year.

The Numbers

Involuntary Hold Applications Since 2006



Holds By Month In 2019



System Impacts

- The increasing number of mental holds impacts all parts of the system state-wide.
- The current situation is unsustainable for all parts of the system.
- Client impact

Solutions